The Bombay Gazette,

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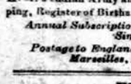

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The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
,,	4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,,	3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,,	2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,,	1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,,	On demand		
On Scotland		1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....		1s.	11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of theseveral Lines of the Indian Government, and effectuate for payment of the Interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 15th January 1862. EDWIN REYCOCK, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Throadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

The Corporation have appointed to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 5	Zobeah	Morrison	Melbourne March 8.
5	Fort William	Castle	Calcutta March 18.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat May 4.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 5	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Zobeah*, from Melbourne.—Mr. T. Tomlinson.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieut. Haig, and 160 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—A Gentleman, and 110 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Shen Shah*, F. M. Gillham, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.
Ship *Shah Jan*, A. Herit, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Rahmanee*, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.
Ship *Monica*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 5th May 1862.

For London.

Cleadon.—2 boxes School Boo s, W. Charman.
Lobelia.—56 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee ; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Ow n Glendower.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Vuruddhman Poonsy ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy.
War Spirit.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Morayshire.—208 baga Linseed, 337 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Beechworth.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
Africa.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mohundjee Narroojee ; 210 bales Cotton, 735½ cwt., Morarjee Cur-ondass ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Natha Luximdass and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt , Dewjee Vurrie.
Adriatic.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Hormusjee.
Brunside.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goouldass Virjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass ; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Coorjee Preamjee.
Vema.—65½ bales Cotton, 229½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee ; 1½ bale Cotton, 5¼ cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Combier Sons and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt, Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.
Anna Dorothea.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.
Portadida.—1,100 bales Cotton, 3,850 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Acrophorus.—850 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
British Lion.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Permanund Moolchund ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.
America.—205 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Woomersee Velljee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Brown Clough and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 175 J. Sigg and Co.
Meteor.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 55 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
Morning Star.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Juggunath Visram ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Juggonath Visram and Co.
Tonsgonopa.—150 bales Cotton, 425 cwt., Cornforth and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Pulchor and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Clifton Bell.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., 40 bales Wool, 128 cwt., Duyal Bhimjee ; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Doongersee Kessowjee ; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund ; 300 bags Bhoysing Seed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.
Crescent.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cornforth and Co. ; 34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Trebhovun Ruttonjee.
Jacob A. Westerwelt.—105 bales Cotton 367½ cwt., Rogers and Co.
Americana.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Golam Hosen, Tezu ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cottrier Premjee ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sewlall Motilall ; 350 bales Cotton, 1 225 cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee ; 63 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Gangjee Coorjee.
Admiral.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Courjee Preamjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee : 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 305 bales Cotton, 1,067½ cwt , B. F. Cama.
John Methuish.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.
John Mandeville.—800 bags Gingilly Seed, 450 cwt , Gocouldass Tezpall.
Zulica.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Tauner and Co.
Chevalier.—116 bales Cotton, 409 cwt., Muncherjee Hormusjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., S. and N. Nanathoy ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 56 bales Cotton 196 cwt., Nataram Peenjaram.
General Simpson.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Luckoo ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Toolsidass Valljee.
Derigo.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt , Nurseo Mowjee ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt , Huttaysing Kessreesing ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., A. H. Huschke and Co.; 38 bales Wool, 115 cwt., Mohundram Ramjus.
Swithamly.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt. Morarjee Pudomsy and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy.
City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.
York City.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.
Chickasaw.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Kessoo Waga.
Chance.—105 bales Cotton, Fulla Morarjee.
Monica.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 909 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.
Northern Bride.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Electric.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Toolsidass Valljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Permanund Moolchund ; 77 bales Cotton, 259½ cwt., Toolsidoss Nursidass.
Maha Rance.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursonda s.
South Carolina.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Combier Sons and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Natta Luximdass ; 151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee Sapoorjee.
Etna.—Loose Hemp, 70 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibhoy.
Bloochee.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Macao.

Eliza.—51 packages Skarkfins 62¼ cwt , Shamjeebhoy Visram.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—4 bundles E. Teeth 6¾ cwt. 7 lbs., Fazul Mahomed Esea Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhai Musee and Co. ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy ; 67 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaj Fazul and Co. ; 53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cassombhai Nathoobhai and Co. ; 1 case Goolmoogly 21250 Nos. Motee Bhasker ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 2 boxes Ghee, 2¾ cwt., Mohumdbhoy Dama ; 15 Chests M. Opium 14 lbs., Dwarkidass Vussonji ; 12 Chests M. Opium 14 lbs. each, Juggunath Ram.i ; 2 Chest E. W. Pice Goods, 90 Nos. Cowasjee Bhimjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—500 Packages Cloves, 625 cwt., Cassombhoy Nathabhoy ; 2 bales E. Piece Goods, 6¾ Corges, Mohmedbhoy Oomerbhoy.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

682 Excelsior, Sanderson.—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

486 Versan, Lepras—S. Tyebjee & Co.
527 Ocean, Faurine—S. Tyebjee & Co.
438 F. E. Caillol, Piplon. ..... —

NOT FIXED.

743 Sir R. Abercrombie, McDonald.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry...	
1106	Caduceus, Cass	
938	Celuta, Hayes ..... Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers	
710	Coleroon, Hale	
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.	Dec. 24
955	Dalhousie, Gordon ..... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...Grey & Co.	Dec. 31
696	Granville, Laker.....	Feb. 20
908	John Temperley, Liddle...W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
676	Lady McDonald, Brussil.. John Tanner & Co.	
686	Laurel, Claproth	
763	Nile, Varley.....	
676	Matilda Attenborough..... S. Tyebjee & Co.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....	Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	
579	Victory, Stephens	Dec. 13
633	Wavertree, Bowers	
688	Winterthur, Senvey .....A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

*736	John Vanner, Moore	

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...	Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajineer, Asplet..... Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
2153	Bates Family, Hogg .....S. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
1119	Contest, Jennings.....	
553	Daylight, Smith	
834	Doris, Banks ..... J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
875	Egeria, Storey .....John Clover & Co.	
1134	Equanimous.....	
612	Esptrates, Macpherson ..... S. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1193	Floating Light, Starkie...Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1828	Hannaman, Denman.....	Feb. 17
1350	James Pilkington, Griffin. Gates & Co.	Feb. 14
1187	Maidon, Taylor ..... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay S. Bates & Co.	Jan. 23
1017	Kingcaimes, Hawkins ...	
1233	Norwood, Finlay ..... John Clover & Co.	
1699	Oriental, Ballard..... John Clover & Co.	
871	Portland	
935	Preston, Moffett ..... Lyon Brothers & Co.	Jan. 18
791	Robina ..... Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel ..... Lyon Brothers & Co.	
	Sarah Sands, Elliott ..... E. Bates & Co.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Kilwood ...Coupland & Co.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan 4
783	Victoria, Sanderson .....John Clover & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Mackey	Feb. 18
1339	Wasp, Storey	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Bevington, Rogers...	
859	Clarendon, Martin..... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Eurocly don, Wright	Feb. 17

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059	Charles, Polly bank.....	
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.

1903	Azulina, Mason..... John Clover & Co.	Feb. 17
1905	Beeston Castle, Curnow	Feb. 8

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayues	
841	Lucy & Harriet	Nov. 12
781	Percy Douglas, Hamon ...	

FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.

929	Missouri, Callaghan.....	Feb. 10

FROM SUNDERLAND.

885	Alarm..... Coupland & Co.	Jan. 13.
830	Emigrant..... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM PIE CLYDE.

478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3

FROM PORT GLASGOW.

118	Portland, Thomas	

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1035	Charles	
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789	Anne Mary, Jessyman...Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8

FROM ADEN.

644	Carnatic	
661	Relief, Lordy ..... W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

490	Duc de Brabant	March 5
209	Fairey Balsam.....	March 4
160	Malicotte..... J. P. Cornforth & Co.	March 30
1320	Zoauve, Macpherson..... W. Nicol & Co.	April 15

FROM AUSTRALIA VIA KURRACHEE.

1068	Arabian, Marshall.....	Feb. 20
1509	Royal Saxon, Brown	Feb. 8

FROM CORK.

1001	Norah Greame, Bake ...S. Bates & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 25, Ship *Orient*, Young, from Liverpool 21st December.
Barque *Marie et Margaret*, Roguet, from Bombon (date undistinguishable).
Ship *Glen Isla*, Powts, from Bombay, 19th March ; touched Coast 3rd April.
Ship *Sesostris*, Wells, from Madras 20th April.
Ship *Glenroy*, (particulars not received).

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

27th April.—Captain N. Chester, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Seaikote.
3rd May.—Ensign Thompson, 3rd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.
D.—Major J. Field, 6th Regiment, on leave, from Dhoolia.
D.—Lieut. Colonel Biggs, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
D.—Captain Shand, late 51st Regt. M. N. I., en route to Secunderabad, from Mangalore.
4th

tellect is not worn out. If it does not actually produce the results of a high order of intellect, is there not a cause ?—a cause which does not imply that it is worn out. Let it be restored to freedom, let it be trained in the school of thinking, let activity of mind be produced—all this will require length of time ; and those results will be witnessed which will prove that the oriental intellect is not worn out.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

It is reported that there is an interruption in the telegraphic communication between Jubal and Suez. The report is yet to be confirmed.

Mazagon Library and Mutual Improvement Association.—We have been requested to intimate that the ordinary Weekly Meeting of this Association, will be convened at the residence of Mr. Constable Mills,at Mazagon, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Mr. J. Lindsay, of the Bombay City Mission, will address the meeting.

It is with regret we have have to record the decease on the 1st instant, at Mhow, of Surgeon Major W. Neilson, who had lately arrived at that station to join the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, and whose death is ascribed to exposure and exhaustion, after a fatiguing journey from hence to Mhow. By this casualty Assistant Surgeon Fraser, Acting Garrison Surgeon, becomes Surgeon.

There was a strike on the part of the cartmen yesterday morning, both at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, and at the Colaba Cotton Yard. The cause of it semes to have been a determination to obtain higher fares ; although it was said by the men to be in consequence of the police having taken up one of their number for using a goad. At Boreebunder Station a number of the ringleaders were taken up, and the matter is under investigation by the Magistrate. These strikes by the cartmen are of frequent occurrence, and they are a serious hindrance to business. An example should be made of a number of these ringleaders by taking their licenses from them.

We are glad to hear that His Excellency the Raja of Zalarpatam paid a visit on last Sunday to the Bombay Benevolent Library and Reading Room. His Excellency was received by many wealthy and influential gentlemen, who were presented to him. Among others, we observed Venayecrao Juggunnathjee Esq., Babajee Casinath Esq., Rao Nana Morabaa, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Messrs. Damodhur Bal Crishna, Vinayac Gopalrao, Anundrao, Hurishanker, Dada Banajee, Crustnarao Raghunathjee, Motabhai Anandrao and others. Mr. Dada Banajee acted as interpreter and explained to His Excellency the object of the Institution and every particular regarding it. He was much pleased with the general management of the Institution. He walked over all the rooms and inspected the curiosities of the museum and the Books. Otto of roses, pan sooparee, and nosegays having been distributed, the assembly separated. His excellency promised to present the Institution with a liberal and handsome donation.

Fatal Accident at the Railway Bridge, Byculla.—A very serious and fatal accident occurred on Staurday last at Byculla. It appears that a horse and shigram was being driven along over the Railway Bridge, when the horse becoming restive, by some means or another, ran off the bridge, just where the palings are broke, and fell on to the railway, dashing the shigram to pieces, and very seriously injuring the horse. There were a Parsee lady and her child, a little boy, in the shigram at the time, the lady was very much hurt and had one of her arms broken, besides sustaining other very severe injuries. The poor little boy was killed. The coachman managed to escape by jumping off the gharry just before it fell off the roadway, and ran away.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the bridge where this accident happened, was the same that there was recently some litigation about in the Supreme Court, in which a verdict was given against the Railway Company and in favor of the Municipal Commissioners, by which the former were made responsible for keeping the bridge in question in repair. It was fortunate for the Commissioners that the onus was taken off their shoulders before this accident happened.

An Inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital yesterday on the body of the unfortunate child who came by his death in consequence of the above accident, when a verdict of *Accidental Death* was returned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd May 1862 :—

Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	64,64,683
Other Deposits	,,	1,30,38,687
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	21,12,938
Rest	,,	3,12,427
	Rupees	2,61,53,735
Assets.		
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	17,25,630
Credits Deposits do. do. ...	,,	8,69,417
Bills discounted	,,	13,32,507
Government Securities	,,	10,46,374
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	24,84,683
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	,,	1,78,65,128
	Rupees	2,61,53,735

By Order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

4th May 1862.

Where received.		H.	M.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Waits in Message.	By what Lines.
Calcutta	Max.	16	48	P.	12		
	Min.	14	31	P.	32		
Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...		
	Min.	...	...	...	...		
Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...		
	Min.	...	...	...	...		
Calcutta	Max.	26	14	P.	12		
	Min.	2	13	P.	20		
Madras	Max.	55	39	P.	18		
	Min.	54	1	P.	15		
Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...		
	Min.	...	47	P.	7		

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 5th May 1862.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

A sound sleeper.—*Hugh Thomas Leyland*, formerly Chief Mate of the ship *Victoria*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

Mr. H. Cleveland for the prosecution.

The prisoner was undefended.

Captain F. F. Gibbs said.—I am master of the *Victoria*, of which the defendant was chief mate, he joined the ship in London in September last. On the 11th Feb. I heard him called at 12 o'clock midnight to keep his watch, I heard him answer, it was his duty to go on watch. At breakfast I asked him why he had'nt turned out to keep his watch. We breakfast at 8 o'clock. He said that he had'nt heard himself called. I suspended him from duty (Log book produced in which the affair was regularly entered). I kept his watch myself after that. He has done not duty since. I never ordered him to do duty since. At Kurrachee I gave him liberty to go on shore whenever he pleased to seek employment. Last week I offered him his discharge which he refused to take, saying he knew that I wished to drive him out of the ship. On Saturday I ordered him to do work as an able seaman, when he refused. I ordered him to do no particular work. The complaint in the Log book dated 11th February is the first I ever made against the defendant in the log.

Cross examined.—I did not give instructions not to call the defendant. I did instruct the second mate not to call him any more as he appeared determined not to get up. Defendant did tell me in the morning that he did not hear himself called and that he had not the slightest recollection of having being called.

Prisoner here put in a certificate of competency as *Master* from the Board of Trade.

Mr. Robert Blair, second mate of the *Victoria*, said. —I remember on the 11th February at midnight on the passage to Kurrachee, I called Mr. Layland (defendant) about a dozen times and told him it was 12 o'clock. He said "Aye, aye, all right." He sat up in the bed and appeared to be awake. He spoke and said "all right, all right." I then went on deck. He did not come out so I went in and called him again. He was laying back again in his bed ; then I called him twice or three times. He answered. I then went on deck and has he did not come I called him again a dozen times. The Captain relieved me at half past 12 o'clock.

Cross-examined.—I did not shake the prisoner, because he once punch'd a boy's head for doing so.

In defence *prisoner* said.—It was a trap to catch me. The officer never shook me to wake me. I did not think that I had committed myself in any way criminal. I admit that I am a heavy sleeper.

His Worship observed that in the course of his long experience he had never heard of an officer being disrated, simply for not answering when he was called. He (the defendant) was considered competent to perform the duties of a master. His Worship was aware that it was a very grave offence that of sleeping on his watch, but in this instance the defendant when he was proved to have been asleep was not on his watch but was below in his berth, he had not taken charge of his watch. His Worship recommended the defendant to take his discharge from the ship, as it was not likely that he would do any good in the ship.

Defendant declined to act upon the Magistrate's advice, as there was no chance of his getting employment in Bombay.

His Worship said that he did not think that there had been any proof of the defendant having refused duty, therefore he discharged the prisoner.—*Prisoner discharged.*

Curious case of theft.—*Charles Gwynn* was charged with having stolen a gold watch, chain and three keys, value Rs. 290, the property of Cornet R. C. Smith, on Friday last.

The prosecutor on being sworn said.—I am a Cornet in Her Majesty's Bombay Cavalry and reside at the Royal Hotel in the Fort. I know the prisoner, he gave me his name as Charles Gwynn. I found him residing at the Royal Hotel when I went there about a fortnight ago. Between a quarter past seven and half past seven o'clock on Friday night I saw the gold watch with gold chain and three gold keys, now produced, safe on my dressing room table, by a musical box. The box was playing. The prisoner came into my room and asked me if the box was mine. He leaned at the table, looking into the box for about two minutes. I then went to wash, my back was turned towards the prisoner. I was about half a minute washing and during that interval I heard him go out of the room. I followed him to the door as I was drying my face. Then immediately afterwards as I was going to put on my coat to go to dinner, I missed my watch, chain and keys from beside the musical box. At the time the prisoner was in the room two of my servants were there. On missing the watch I searched them (the servants,) undressed them, but failed to find the watch. I searched all over the room for it. I then went to the dining room and stopped there about five minutes. Then, I went down to look for my watch again, and that time learnt that the prisoner was not in the house. I procured a European constable, Mr. Tighe, and returned to the Hotel, where I found the prisoner just outside the Billiard room. I asked him if he knew that I had lost my watch. He said "why *I* was looking at your watch when I was in your room." He was then called into my room by the constable, who said, "if you have got this gentleman's watch, give it up before there's anything said about it." He (the prisoner) said "I have *not* got the watch." The constable then said "as this gentlemen suspects that you have got his watch, do you mind my looking in your room for it ?" The prisoner said "yes, *I do* mind your looking in my room." Then I gave the constable this letter (produced,) in the presence of the prisoner ; and the constable said to him, "if you have the watch give it up before I search your room." The prisoner again denied having it. The search was began and in about three minutes the watch was produced in the room in the presence of the prisoner by the constable. I immediately identified it as mine, the sapre watch, chain and keys, that were missing. They are my property and I value them at 290 Rs. The prisoner made go remark whatever when these were found. I charge him with stealing these articles. I am ordered to proceed to Sind as soon as possible and believe that I shall have to leave Bombay by the next mail steamer. I pray that this case may be heard before the Court of Petty Sessions, as I shall not be in Bombay in July.

Michael Tighe, Police Constable said.—At about 9 o'clock last night in consequence of information I received, I proceeded to the Royal Hotel, where I was shown into the prosecutor's room. I sent for the prisoner and told him that the circumstances cast a doubt upon him, and asked him if he would allow his room to be searched. He said "I didn't take it and I won't allow my room to be searched." I then obtained a letter from the prosecutor and went to the prisoner's room where I told him "now was the time for to settle the matter with the prosecutor, and there would be no more about it." He denied having taken it, so I went on with the search in the presence of the prisoner, and found the watch chain and keys (now on the table) in a half boot under the bed in the room, prosecutor immediately claimed them and wanted to settle the matter. The prisoner did not say a word when the watch was found.

Prosecutor was re-called and being re-sworn said.—I wish to withdraw the prosecution in this case. It having been stated to me that the action was not in malice, but in joke. From things that have been told me I believe that the prisoner took the watch in joke. I have no further witness to call. I do not charge the prisoner with stealing my watch.

Mr. H. Cleveland, solicitor, here said that he merely appeared to watch the case as a friend of the prisoner's family. He was not instructed by the prisoner : but knew his family who were highly respectable people in England.

Mr. Cleveland was then sworn and said.—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Bombay. I have known Mr. Gwynn now at the bar about twelve or fourteen years. I knew several members of his family very intimately. When he left his ship two or three months ago, I told him that if he wished to go back to England I would pay his passage. I also told him I would pay his expenses at the Hotel and I wrote to the proprietor of the Hotel to that effect. He was not in want at all, and as far as I know could have had no motive in taking the watch, in order to appropriate it. If he had wanted five or six hundred or a thousand rupees for any proper purpose, he should have had it from me ; and he knew this, as his brother and I had both told him so. I never heard of anything of the kind before pro against him.

Prisoner had nothing to say further than that he took the watch out of a joke and intended to give it to him (the prosecutor) the next morning.

His Worship said that he did not feel satisfied that he had the power to discharge the prisoner. The prosecutor had sworn that he charged the prisoner with stealing the watch. His Worship was very sorry that he did not consider himself competent to dismiss the charge. Had the prosecutor made this statement when he first made the charge, he (the Magistrate) would have been justified in discharging the prisoner ; but he was now of opinion that he must send it before the Court of Petty Sessions, where there would be three Magistrates, who would be more competent to deal with it. Therefore his Worship had come to the determination to commit the prisoner for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions, to be holden on Thursday next.

Mr. Cleveland asked his worship to admit the prisoner to bail ; and offered to become bail for him himself.

His Worship consented to admit the prisoner to bail on his own recoinzance of 500 Rs. and one security in another 500 Rs.

Committed for trial to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Charge of Theft against two Soldiers.—*James Scott* and *John Cameralla*, both pirates belonging to H. M.'s 23d Regiment, were charged with stealing a silver watch of the value of 48 Rs., the property of Curseljee Cowasjee.

Prosecutor said.—I am a watchmaker. On Saturday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, the two prisoners came to my shop near the Portuguese Church. They asked me if I had a watch for sale. I shewed them some watches, among them the silver watch, now produced. They were all placed on the table in front of me. I asked 70 Rs. for this watch. The watch covers were closed on the table when the prisoners left. Scott took out a medal and asked me what I would charge to fix a pin in it. I said that I would fix a pin without making any charge for it. He then took back the medal and left. In consequence of what one Byramjee Hormusjee said to me I looked at my watches and found this case (produced) empty without the watch. I immediately went in search of the prisoners to Colaba and on my return met the prisoner Cameralla in the Fort. I seized him and asked "where my watch was" he said "I have not got the watch, don't make a noise, it is with another man." In the meantime some sepoys and others appeared, and the other prisoner came up. I told the sepoys to seize him when he ran away, I kept hold of the other one until he escaped, he was seized opposite Herbert's shop in Rampart Row. This is the same watch which they stole, and I value it at 48 Rs., I produce the certificate of the watch.

Police Sepoy No. 162 said. On Saturday afternoon I heard the prosecutor complaining that a watch had been taken from him in Medow Street. I found this watch with the prisoner Scott, he ran away and I overtook him at the Apollo Bunder. It was found in his coat pocket.

Two other Police sepoys corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The Prisoner Scott in defence said.—I was coming to Mr. Thornhill's to get my medals. I was so drunk that one of my comrades went to the shop and got them for me. I put them into my pocket, when some one struck me on the back and across the knees and knocked me down. Then they got a cart and threw me into it, and took me to the station house. The European Constable came and searched me and took these medals, a knife, a purse and 25 Rs. from me. After I went to the station, the Parsee came in with the watch and said that two soldiers had taken the watch and left another watch in exchange. I was intoxicated and don't remember being in his shop at all. The other prisoner got the two medals from Thornhill and put them in my pocket. I don't know of any witnesses. I hope as I have never been brought before a Magistrate that you will let me off with a fine. I wish to call Colonel Collings and the Captain of my company Captain Kenrick.

The Prisoner Cameralla in defence said.—When I went to Thomhill's I got the medals and put them into his (the other prisoner's) pocket. This Parsee, the prosecutor, came and struck me in the face. I can call the gentleman in Herbert's who can prove that this Parsee brought this watch to Herbert's shop and said he found it. That gentleman told me that he would repeat the words that the Parsee said, I would like to call on my Captain for a character.

Remanded until (this day) Tuesday.

We understand that there is another charge against the prisoner Cameralla for stealing a gold watch from Messrs. Thornhill's.

NOTIFICATION.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following amended Rules which have been made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the conduct of business at the Meetings of His Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, are published for the information of all whom they may concern :—

Rules.

For regulating the conduct of business by the Council of the Governor of Bombay at Meetings of that Council held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict. Chapter 67.

1. The Ordinary Sessions of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws will commence on the 15th December and 15th July in each year, and will not be protracted beyond six weeks, except with the express sanction of the Governor.

2. Extraordinary Sessions will be appointed by the Governor whenever Bills which call for early discussion are ready to be laid before the Council, and the Session will be closed so soon as the work for which the Council was summoned is disposed of.

3. When an Extraordinary Session has been summoned, the ensuing Ordinary Session may be dispensed with.

4. The Council when in Session will meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless the Governor or the Council specially fix any other hour for any particular meeting or meetings.

5. The Council has power to adjourn its meeting for any definite period within the Session, or to adjourn any meeting of business to any future day, or any part of the same day to be fixed by the Council. Provided that any Member of the Council may propose the adjournment of any particular subject then under consideration, or that, in accordance with the Rules hereinafter in that behalf contained, the subject be referred to a Select Committee of the Council for inquiry or report ; but the President alone shall propose the adjournment of the meeting.

6. Any business of the day not disposed of at the time of any adjournment of the Council shall stand for disposal on the next day on which the Council shall meet, and, unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take priority of all other business on that day.

7. With the exception provided in the following rule, it shall only be necessary to summon the Members of the Council to attend the first meeting of the Sessions.

8. If at any time appointed for the holding of any meeting of the Council, or if at any time after the commencement of business, the quorum required by Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chap 67, Section 34 (that is to say, the Governor or some Ordinary Member of Council and four Members), be not present, the President, if the Governor or Ordinary Member of Council be present, may adjourn the Council until such time as he may think fit. In the absence, however, of the Governor, shall make an entry in the Journal of the Council of the names of the Members present, and the meeting shall be thereby adjourned until summoned to meet within one week by order of the Governor.

9. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him, no discussion thereupon being allowed.

10. A Member desiring to make any observations on any subject before the Council shall address the President, but without rising from his chair.

11. Any Member may speak at the request and on behalf of another Member who is unable to express himself in the English language.

12. It shall not be necessary to ask leave of the Council to introduce Bills proposed for the adoption of the Council by Government. But every such Bill shall be printed with the preface, herein after referred to, and a translation of both the Bill and Preface into Marathi, Canarese, and Gujarati, and be circulated amongst the Members of the Council, and also published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at least one week before it is brought on for discussion.

13. Any Member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to bring in a Bill, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict. Chap. 67, provided that three days previous notice, of the title and subject of the Bill have been given to the Secretary. On making such motion the Member moving shall be at liberty to state, as concisely as may be, the scope of the Bill, and the reasons in support of it. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the Member shall send the Bill to the Secretary, with a full statement in writing of its objects and of the reasons for it, any other papers which he may consider necessary.

14. The Secretary shall forthwith cause the Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons, to be translated into Marathi, Canarese, and Gujarati, and printed, and shall send a copy to each Member, and shall cause the same to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. A Bill may be sent by a Member to the Secretary when the Council is not in Session, and the Governor in Council may, if he shall think fit, order its publication, together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in the Bill ; and if the Bill be afterwards introduced at the next Session at which it can have been published, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

15. Every Bill, whether proposed by Government or by a Member of the Council, shall be read twice before it can be passed, and if the motion for the second reading be carried, the Bill, on being so read, shall be considered as passed.

16. On the first or second reading of a Bill, the Secretary shall only read the title of it, unless the Council require that the Bill shall be more fully read.

17. The motion for the first reading of a Government Bill shall not be made until the expiration of one week after it has been circulated in the manner provided by Rule No. 12.

18. The motion for the first reading of a Bill, not a Government Bill, or not published by order of the Governor in Council under Rule 14, shall not be made, unless leave has been given under Rule No. 13 for its introduction, and until the expiration of one week after the circulation of such Bill in conformity with Rule No. 14.

19. If the motion either for the first or second reading of any Bill be negatived, such Bill shall be considered as finally rejected, and shall not be again introduced during the same Session.

20. On the day on which the motion for the first reading of any Bill is made, or upon any subsequent day to which the debate on such motion is adjourned, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee for report.

21. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with its business. The Council shall name a period within which a Select Committee shall make its report on any Bill, or other matter connected with the business of the Council, which may be referred to such a Committee, and, in fixing such time, shall have regard to the nature and importance of the Bill or other matter so referred.

22. The Council may, if necessary, extend the time for receiving the report of any Select Committee.

23. With the previous or subsequent sanction of the Council, Select Committees may sit and may report on Bills or other matters referred for their consideration, although the Council is not in Session.

24. Reports of Select Committees, when completed, shall be given to the Secretary, who shall forthwith cause them to be translated into Marathi and Gujarati, and printed, and shall send printed copies of such Reports and translation to each Member of the Council, whether the Council be in Session at the time or not. The Report and the Bill, or any Sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

25. The Report of a Committee on a Bill or other matter shall be taken into consideration as soon as may be, but not until a week after the Report has been furnished to the Members.

26. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle or substance of a Bill as settled by the Select Committee, may send the amendment to the Secretary at least three days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall cause every such amendment to be translated into Marathi and Gujarati, and printed, and shall send printed copies of such amendment and translations to all of the Members of the Council.

27. If any amendment be proposed of which notice has not been given in the manner contemplated by Rule No. 26, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed, or be deferred to the next following meeting.

28. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the Sections to which they relate, except when an amendment in a Section renders an alteration in an earlier Section necessary.

29. If an amendment be made by the Council in the Bill as settled by the Select Committee, the motion for the second reading of the Bill may at once be made. On such motion, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, and, if necessary, the debate on such motion may be adjourned until a subsequent day. If any amendments, not merely clerical, be made while the report of the Select Committee is under the consideration of the Council, the motion for the second reading of the Bill shall not be made at the same meeting, but the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be read a second time, and passed with or without further amendment.

30. If the motion for the second reading be carried, and the Bill be passed, the President shall sign a Certificate at the foot of the Bill in the following form :—

"This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the day of

President."

The Bill shall be then laid before the Governor for the purposes required in Sections 39 and 40 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 67 ; and after it has been assented to by the Governor General, it shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* under the signature of the Secretary.

31. After the passing of a Bill the Secretary shall revise and complete the

32. Before each meeting of the Council, the Secretary shall furnish each Member with a list of the business to be brought forward at such meeting.

33. Any Member may make a motion having reference to the business of the Council. On every motion, whether it be for leave to bring in a Bill, or that a Bill be read a first or second time, or for any other purpose, the question after being put by the President, shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of a division, the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the Member on the left of the President.

34. Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with the business before the Council. The President shall determine, either at the time or at the meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given.

35. Business shall be transacted in the following order, after the President has taken the chair :—

New Members shall be sworn in ; or take the necessary affirmation.

The Secretary shall present any petitions which may have been received, Bills, and any other communications.

The Council will then proceed to consider the Bills and orders of the day in the order in which they stand on the list of business for the meeting of that day. Afterwards any member may make any motion which he may be competent for him to make consistently with the Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 67, and these Rules. When the whole of the business for the day is disposed of, or when there is more business before the Council than they can dispose of on that day, the President shall declare the meeting adjourned to the next or some other convenient day.

36. A Journal shall be kept, in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The Journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed, shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council.

37. All documents ordered to be printed or recorded shall be referred to in the Journal, and, after being identified by the signature of the Secretary on the original document, shall be kept with the records.

38. A Secretary must be present at every meeting of the Council, or of a Select Committee.

I. He shall take charge of the records of the Council.

II. Keep the Journal of the Council and Select Committees.

III. Keep a Minute Book, in which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council or Committee in the order in which they occur, and the names of the Members present.

IV. Prepare for and superintend the printing of all Acts and papers ordered to be printed.

V. Assist at all times the Council and all Committees not only in framing Bills, but in all other work connected with their duty.

VI. Write all letters ordered by the Council, or by any Committee.

VII. A report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its meetings, including an abstract of the observations of the Members, shall be prepared by the Secretary, and published as soon as possible after the meeting.

39. Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sitting of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission is to be made to the Secretary.

40. The President, on the motion of any Member, may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

41. Petitions relating to Legislative matters preferred by private persons must be addressed to the Governor in Council, and, if in the vernacular, be accompanied by translations. Ordinarily no reply will be sent to a petition, but the Secretary may be ordered, for special reasons, to make such communication to the Petitioner as the Council may direct.

42. The President, for sufficient reasons, may suspend any of the foregoing Rules.

43. The word "Secretary" as used in these Rules shall mean the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department. All acts, however, which the Secretary is required by these Rules to do, may be done by an Under-Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council,

Lyttelton H. Bayley,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1862.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 5th May 1862.

(Before Sir J. Arnould, Commissioner.)

In Re Dorabjee Hormuzjee,

Mr. Bayley in support of the insolvent.

Mr. Scoble, for the opposition.

The insolvent, who is a dealer in Indian oilman's stores, was opposed at a former hearing on several charges of fraudulent conduct. Of the eight charges preferred against him, four failed of proof, and the rest relating to accounts were referred to the Examiner for investigation. This day the Examiner presented his Report in which he found two of the objections in favour of the insolvent, but with regard to the other two he found that the insolvent had made false entries in his books, and that his accounts in regard to certain items were not satisfactory. There being besides circumstances of great suspicion in the conduct of the insolvent, the Hon'ble Commissioner adjudged him, under the 28th Clause of the Act, to be imprisoned on the Criminal side of the Jail for a period of six months.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Monday, 5th May 1862.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Dadabdoy Cawasjee vs. Dhunjee Ookerda and another

Dr. Reid appeared for the defendants ; the plaintiff in person.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 30 due as rent for two years on an agreement passed by one of the defendants. The agreement purported to have been made by the authority and in the presence of Dhunjee Ookerda promising to pay Rs. 15 a year in consideration of the plaintiff agreeing to allow the dirty water to flow through his ground from a neighbouring quarry, the property of the defendants.

Dr. Reid raised two technical objections ; first, that the plaintiff sued the defendants on a simple agreement, whereas according to the provisions of the statute of Frauds, no grant of an incorporeal hereditament can be made except by deed : no action can be maintained by the plaintiff, supposing that the principles of English conveyancing were applicable in this country. Secondly, that no rent can issue out of an incorporeal hereditament.

His Honor overruled these objections, observing that the forms of English conveyancing with all the technicalities of English law belonging thereto, were not applicable at all events in this Presidency, though the law is otherwise in the Presidency of Calcutta. It has been held by Sir E. Perry that if a simple agreement purported to grant an incorporeal hereditament, the law would give effect to such agreement. His Honor said that even on the supposition that the plaintiff by reason of his being a Parsee had no *locus standi*, the law of the defendants must prevail, as one of them is a Hindoo, and the other a Mahomedan.

Plaintiff then examined a few witnesses, but they failed to prove the agreement. He was therefore non-suited.—*Plaintiff non-suited.*

William Kenrick Watson vs. Rev. Ward Maule.

Mr. Barton, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bickersteth, for the defendant.

The summons stated the action to be for Rs. 65, being the damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having dismissed him from his situation as Assistant Master in the Byculla School, without giving him one month's previous notice as required.

Mr. Barton stated that this was an action brought against the defendant as Secretary of the Byculla School to recover Rs. 65 as damages for one month's service in lieu of one month's notice for improperly dismissing plaintiff from service. Plaintiff had been refused employment in other places for this summary dismissal from service without notice. Before the learned counsel proceeded to read the correspondence which passed between the parties,

His Honor asked him.—How will you show that this action will lie against Mr. Maule, as Secretary of the Byculla School.

Mr. Barton.—Plaintiff had been employed by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, then Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Maule was the successor of Mr. Gibson.

His Honor.—The School does not belong to Mr. Maule or to Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Bickersteth.—The Committee manages the School.

His Honor.—If Mr. Maule has no power to dismiss, there could be no wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Barton.—I am in a position to prove that Mr. Maule dismissed the plaintiff.

His Honor.—He was not engaged by Mr. Maule as his servant.

Mr. Barton.—We are not suing as servant, but for damages.

His Honor.—Still Mr. Maule is an agent. If he has no power to dismiss plaintiff, there could be no dismissal. Mr. Watson may have a right to appeal to the Committee.

Mr. Barton.—I do not know who the Committee are. I look upon Mr. Maule as the responsible party, and I think he will be the last man to repudiate it. I will read the letter written by Mr. Maule to the Rev. Mr. Farnham, the head Master of the School. (In this letter Mr. Maule states that "Serjeant Stanley is appointed Assistant Master in place of Mr. Watson, discharged.")

His Honor.—He may have written that as Secretary of the school.

Mr. Barton—I ask your Honor to amend the summons against the Committee of the Byculla School.

His Honor.—I cannot amend the summons. You must elect a nonsuit.

Mr. Barton.—Mr. Maule took upon himself to dismiss him, therefore it must be taken that he was acting *bona fide.*

His Honor.—I will nonsuit you, unless you show that an action of this kind will lie against the defendant.

Mr. Barton.—I will read the Rules of the school, they are signed by Mr. Maule. One of them provides that servants are not to be discharged by the Masters, unless by the sanction of Mr. Maule.

His Honor.—If Mr. Maule has no power, there would be no dismissal.

Mr. Bickersteth.—If even Mr. Maule discharged the plaintiff, still he cannot be made responsible, as he is acting under the orders of the Committee. The Committee are responsible.

Mr. Barton.—I want to know who the Committee are.

Mr. Bickersteth.—I do not wish that the time of the Court should be wasted and the parties put to expense. It is plain that the Committee are the proper persons to be sued, and I consent to the summons being amended.

His Honor.—But the Committee have no notice of the action.

Mr. Bickersteth.—I appear on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. Barton was proceeding to read the correspondence, when,

Mr. Bickersteth interrupted, saying that there was no necessity for reading the letters, as he confined his defence to the fact that plaintiff had not been dismissed. He denied the dismissal, and it was for Mr. Barton to prove that there was dismissal.

Plaintiff was then examined.—I was late an Assistant Master in the Byculla School, of which the Rev. Mr. Farnham is the Head Master. I am not in that employment now. I was discharged by an order from Rev. Mr. Maule. The order was in writing. (Witness produces the letter already read by his counsel). Serjeant Stanley was ordered to take my place. I was ordered to give over charge of all accounts to Mr. Stanley, and acting under those orders, I did so. It is a custom to give a month's notice. No notice was given to me. I gave no cause for my dismissal. I performed my duties to the best of my abilities.

Cross examined.—I received the letter on the 31st March. It was handed over to me by Mr. Farnham ; it was not addressed to me. Four or five days before my disunissal Mr. Maule spoke to me in the Boys' shed to lead me to suppose that the Commitee were disatisfied with my conduct. I said I was sorry for it. I might have said something more, but I do not remember. I told Mr. Maule afterwards that I intended to leave shortly. Mr. Maule asked me when I would be ready, to which I answered it would be a month before I go. I swear that Mr. Maule never asked me to remain till the end of the month on account of the approaching confinement of my wife. I was sexton of the Byculla Church. I did not tell Mr. Maule that I would resign the sextonship. I have resigned it voluntarily. It is not the fact that at this interview I expressed my readiness to leave on the morrow. Mr. Maule did not ask me to remain till the end of the month. I did not refuse to stay longer. I am a Freemason. I did not mention to any one that I and a barrister, and an attorney had been skylarking at the Lodge Concord until two in the morning, and that I wished my summons against Mr. Maule to go back-wards and forwards for a week.

Re-examined.—I never said anything about skylarking. I swear I never resigned the appointment. I was turned away without notice.

Rev. James J. Farnham examined.—I am a Clergyman of the Established Church, and Head Master of the Bycullah School. I received a letter from Mr. Maule from which I understood that plaintiff was dismissed, and I sent him away on the strength of that letter. That letter stated that Serjeant Stanley was coming next morning in place of Mr. Watson discharged. Serjeant Stanley accordingly came.

Cross-examined.—I ask any body to see whether that letter is not an authority to dismiss plaintiff. What other interpretation could be put upon it. If Mr. Watson is not dismissed, I should be very happy to see him go back to his duty. (Witness volunteers a statement.) A better man never held a position of the kind.

Mr. Bickersteth, in stating the case for the defence said that the plaintiff was not dismissed. It would appear that the Managing Committee were not satisfied with his conduct in the school, and Mr. Maule was about to give him two months' notice, but in the meantime Mr. Watson voluntarily offered his resignation and expressed his readiness to leave on the following day. Allusion was made in the conversation to the approaching confinement of plaintiff's wife, and Mr. Maule suggested his staying a fortnight, but Mr. Watson refused, and on Mr. Maule persuading him, he consented to stay till the first of the following month. Mr. Maule, in the interval, provided a successor, and wrote a letter to Mr. Farnham and in pursuance of it, Mr. Farnham took charge from plaintiff. Mr. Farnham had no authority to order the discharge of plaintiff, and that letter gave him no authority to do so. By the Rules of the School, the inferior servants can be dismissed by the Head Master with the sanction of the Secretary, but the Masters can only be discharged by the Committee. In that letter, Mr. Bickersteth said, the word used was "discharged" and not "dismissed," and Mr. Maule meant by it that plaintiff was discharged at his own request.

Rev. Ward Maule examined :—I am one of the Chaplains in the Government Establishment, and Superintendent and Secretary of the Byculla School. Dissatisfaction had been expressed by the Committee at Mr. Watson's conduct. On the 25th March I went to the School with the intention of giving Mr. Watson a month's notice, I saw him in the Boys' shed. I had a conversation with Mr. Watson. I told him that the members of the Committee were dissatisfied with his conduct. I told him that he had neglected his duty I told Mr. Watson that the Committee would not be sorry to get rid of him. He then said, "very well, when shall I go, Sir." I said, "when shall you be ready to go." He said, "I can go tomorrow." I said, "No, you wait till the 1st of the month, which is a week hence, in order that you may look about for another situation." He then said that I need not let him leave so soon, as his wife was to be confined. I told him I did not wish to act harshly towards him, and that I would allow him to remain for a fortnight more. He said he would go on the 1st. I was glad that he resigned, it saved me the unpleasant duty of dismissing him. I took him at his word.

Cross-examined.—I do not know whether Dr. Peet or some of the Committee are angry at the dismissal of the plaintiff. That note was written after the conversation. I wrote the word "discharged" in hurry of the moment. I meant that he had resigned. Mr. Farnham has made no reports to me, good or bad. I did not give him a month's notice.

Ahmed Rosario sworn.—I am Head Clerk in the Byculla School. Since Mr. Watson's resignation, I had a conversation with him. He told me that at a certain Lodge they were skylarking till three in the morning, and that Mr. Barton and Mr. Judge had promised to take up his cause.

Mr. Barton in reply said that if the oath of the witness Rozario be true, Mr. Watson had uttered a most gratu

THE BUDGET.

(From the Englishman, April 22.)

We have now before us the official report of Mr. Laing's financial statement made in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday last. It differs in no material points from that published by us on Thursday morning; the naked facts stand the same; and the official report calls for few observations that we have not already made. It is somewhat strange, however, that about the time Mr. Laing must have been making his calculations on the side of opium in China, and of the capability of that country to consume £8,000,000 worth annually, the *Times* was speculating on the closing of the tea-trade, which the anarchy prevailing in the maritime provinces of the Celestial Empire bids fair to put a stop to. There is small question that the tea-trade between the interior, where the best qualities are produced, and the coast, has been very considerably interfered with by the rebellion which has for so long agitated those portions of the Empire bordering on the sea. It is quite evident that, if the Chinese cannot dispose of their tea, or if in consequence of the disturbed state of the country intervening between the tea-districts and the coast, they fear to convey it to market, they will be unable to provide themselves with the expensive foreign opium the producer of India; and that the consequent desire for the drug will prompt its cultivation on those lands hitherto devoted to the growth of tea. It is a well ascertained fact that the rise in the price of the Indian drug has already induced a very considerable extent of opium cultivation in China. The rebellion which has for so long devastated the coast districts of China, has done much already to interfere with the desire for the drug of the people. In the meantime India is fast becoming a large tea producing country. Every year adds extensively to the quantity manufactured, and ere many years are over our heads, the tea produced in British India will prove a formidable opponent of the Chinese teas in the home market. All this cannot fail to interfere with the prosperity of China, and consequently with the ability of the people to consume the large quantities of opium they hitherto have, even if they can procure it on Mr. Laing's estimate of £80 a chest. We have no faith in the stability of the revenue derived from opium; a variety of causes may arise to interfere with the profits obtainable from the monopoly, and as the cultivation is increasing year by year in countries beyond British control, we must necessarily expect to find the advantages of our monopoly in a great measure neutralized.

When seen in *extenso* we have less reason than ever to feel satisfied with Mr. Laing's reasoning in favor of the reduction of the Import duties on piece goods and yarns. The entire argument impresses us with the conviction that the financier was endeavouring to enunciate views in which he himself had no faith, and to state as facts what he knew to be believed to be the contrary. The assertion that the reduction of these duties will lessen the cost of clothing to the people is simply puerile. Every man who has any knowledge of India and of Indian traders could have told Mr. Laing, if he himself did not know it, that any benefit derivable from the reduction of the duty on piece goods and yarns would never extend beyond the Calcutta Bazaar dealer. There was never a thought of these Import duties being "protective" until the cry was raised in Manchester. Of what were they protective? They certainly could not be so in the case of hand-loom manufactures, for away with the ten per cent on piece goods the Manchester dealers could undersell the native manufacture of similar quality and of the coarser descriptions of cloth worn by the lower orders there could be no protection, for Manchester has not attempted, though she might have done so, to compete with the native producers. Manchester wanted these duties taken off her wares, and to bring it about she raised the old and now worn out cry that they were protective; and when asked to illustrate her meaning, pointed to the yarn produced by the, as yet sole mill in India, and to either real or imaginary orders sent home from Bombay for spinning machinery. Had Mr. Laing come boldly forward and stated that it had become necessary to remove these duties in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon the Home Government by interested parties in England, we should have given him our support in every way, but as the act was indefensible so long as we groan under the burthen of a four per-cent Income-tax we are not prepared to give in our adhesion to a measure we cannot approve of. We go entirely with Mr. Laing in his want of sympathy with the socialistic legislation which would place taxation exclusively on the rich," but our want of sympathy is of the practical, not theoretical order: we would act, or endeavour to act up to our convictions; we would not, while condemning the theory, carry out the practice; and yet in treating the Income-tax as he has, this is precisely what Mr. Laing has done, he has virtually relieved from taxation two thirds of the tax paying public from all taxation while the remaining third have to bear their burthen, certainly for three years longer and in spite of his reiterated promise, possibly indefinitely. Mr. Laing tells us "I do not believe in ignorant impatience of taxation on the part of educated gentlemen, like the great majority of the official and non-official Europeans in India, when they are fairly dealt with." Nor do we; but has it never struck Mr. Laing that he has not dealt fairly with them by leaving them to bear alone the weight and oppression of the Income-tax?

INDIA AS A HOME.

(From the Deccan Herald, May 2.)

The Earl of Elgin, in his reply to the address presented to him by a deputation from the Landholders, and Commercial, Association, stated that "whether or not the civilization which Englishmen introduce into India shall be hailed by the natives as a blessing; whether or not the energy which they bring to bear on the arts of production shall be regarded by them as a beneficent force, whether or not their religion shall be respected, must depend mainly on the conduct and demeanour of those of our countrymen who are learning to look to India as a home." It is evident from this that the Viceroy takes a favourable view of the settlement of Europeans in India. The Empire is apparently no longer to be regarded by Englishmen as a place of exile—but as a home, in which they may live and enjoy themselves. That a residence in India will ultimately be anything but irksome, cannot be reasonably disputed. Railways will soon enable Indian colonists to move about with ease and celerity, and as almost every variety of climate is to be found in the country the health of settlers, we fancy, will suffer as little as that of the populations of large manufacturing cities at Home. We regard the reply of the Viceroy as exceedingly encouraging, especially to Europeans unconnected with the services. With capital, enterprize, and a free press, the Anglo-Saxon will be able to achieve great triumphs in India. Hitherto the desire has been to make a rapid fortune, and get out of India as soon as possible. But now that the days of the nabobs have passed away, people are preparing themselves, if not for a permanent, at all events, for a more prolonged, sojourn than was previously the custom. It is a melancholy fact, that until within these last dozen years or so, the majority of our newspaper conductors, were comparatively speaking, ignorant of their exalted mission. The accumulation of a goodly competence, to enable people to return, to their native shores, was the only feeling that actuated them in their daily labours, and many thus stimulated, were rendered still more useless by the curse of possessing "friends in the service," whom they were afraid to denounce, let their deeds be what they would. From such men emanated the information upon which the opinions of Home Indian legislators were formed. The fire of the Spartan, the stern example of Imperial Rome, and the later, but not less glorious, actions of the heroic Saxon were ignored or forgotten. The illustrious characters who had lived and saved empires from destruction and passed away, but whose memories and deeds live enshrined in the pages of history, bright memorials for emulation, were held in but poor estimation in comparison to the successful pursuits of mere—the wealth and happiness of millions being, at the same time, regarded as secondary considerations, to the rise and fall of East India stock. Until lately, Englishmen, in India had little or no opinion, of their own, on any subject, that was not formed in the mother country. Everything Indian, or English—indeed European—whatever the nature of the question, was left undiscussed until the cue was received through the medium of the English Press. Gross personalities, and local squabbles, neither of which should ever have defaced the columns of a journal, were the only subjects which were entered into, and we need scarcely say that they tended more to disgrace the Indian Press than elevate its character. In comparison to Australia India is old; and yet, when the newspaper literature of that colony and of this empire comes to be studied it will be observed that the former is, or was until very recently, very far in advance. The empire of the South can deal with colonial subjects without assistance from the English Press. But here the Indian Press has been for years ignored. We are, in fact, suffering for the sins of our fathers; but a few liberal rulers in India will do much to remove the reproach from our reputation, and, in the end, place us in our true position—that of an imperial institution. Everything Indian is, now, nominally, referred to Her Majesty's Council for India, but it is, nevertheless, virtually disposed of by the Indian Secretary of State, who generally knows little or nothing about the Empire, save from hearsay, or the crude articles of the Home journals. The people of the country, it is, also, to be regretted, do little to promote their own prosperity,—either by thinking and acting for themselves, or by assisting and supporting those who do so for them. It is impossible that they can ever be independent, while they import their thoughts and opinions as they do their Birmingham ware. They have not even the spirit to invent their own likes and dislikes of men in power,—or at all events of those who occupy positions, which enable them to make their influence felt. Something must be allowed for habit and the influence of time, but as they are growing in wealth daily, they should, therefore, be the less indebted to others—being now capable of assisting themselves. The people of India seem, however, to have been so long accustomed to sit quietly down, and allow England to think for them, that their energies and intellects are buried in sloth—a state which is anything but creditable to their character as men. They are, at the present day, in such a state of mental slavery and degradation as will require a most shock either to elevate them. But there are, still gleams of hope veining the darkness; and we trust yet, with the aid of a liberal government, to see India assume its true position as a portion of that empire, whose vast territories neither sunrise nor sunset! Instead of attempting to widen the breach between Europeans and Asiatics, natives of all castes and creeds should do their best to assist in bridging it over. To bear and forbear is an excellent precept, and we hope to see it carried into practice. The Earl of Elgin seems thoroughly alive to the requirements of India. In his reply to the address under notice, he stated "that the revenue of British India is raised, not for the purpose of filling the coffers of a despot, but for the support of establishments which are essential to the peace, well being, and advancement of the community at large. Without a sufficient army to protect us against external aggression; a sufficient judicial and magisterial force to bring justice home to every door; an executive sufficient to administer the vast territory which owns our Sovereign's sway, and the complicated affairs of its mixed and teeming population; and without, I must add, a surplus income to apply to purposes of educational and material improvement, the bonds of society in this country would soon be relaxed, and the march of civilization and progress arrested." Broad and liberal views like these must be appreciated and we can only hope that the anticipations of the Viceroy will be fully realized.

RUSSIA *versus* INDIA.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, April 26.)

The ingenious fictions of the so called Cabool Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* though concocted, we have reason to believe, in the Punjab and palmed off upon our worthy contemporary as genuine emanations from Cabool, have yet like most fictions, a considerable spice of truth at the bottom; and while repudiating them therefore as a genuine narrative of facts, we are quite willing to accept any relevant suggestion which they may offer. It may be predicated pretty confidently, that if matters were in the exact posture described by the *Gazette's* correspondent, a knowledge of that fact would have reached us from other quarters; and it is not to be supposed that the authorities of the Punjab are not perfectly conversant of everything that is going on, though in their case, there are not the same temptations towards exaggeration and romance which seem to exist in the case of the newspaper correspondence. Whilst therefore there are at present no immediate prospects of another Russian war, it can never be irrelevant to consider what our course should be if another such war be forced upon us.

The machinations of Russia in furtherance of her traditional policy of aggrandizement in the East, attract at intervals the attention of our more supine and credulous diplomatists. Of all the civilized powers of the world, Russia is the most unscrupulous and the most ambitious, and that such a power should entertain designs upon India might with plausibility be predicated, even if we were without the absolute knowledge that her aggresions are only restrained by her fears. Such a power uses only two instruments—deceit and force. With the first she will ever seek to lull us into a false security; and with the second, when we are unprepared to beat down all opposition to her demands. In a fair field Russia is no match for England. But in intrigue, in unscrupulousness, and in effrontery, England is no match for Russia. These truths it behoves us to realize. If we believe the worst of Russia, we shall be far nearer the truth than if we believe the best. Sooner or later the contest must arrive, as to whether England or Russia shall be the master of Asia, and it is proper that we should understand the realities of our position and look our difficulties in the face, rather than be taken by surprise at a later period when the safeguard now within our reach will be beyond our power.

We fear it must be confessed that Persia has already dwindled into little better than a satrapy of Russia, and whether this view is exactly right or not, every one will admit that such is the *tendency* of the declension. The machinations therefore for the acquisition by Persia of literal sway and paramount influence are the most convenient for Russia and most inconvenient for us. In such an eventuality what should your policy be? It should be that open and determined policy which befits England, and should be accompanied by the declaration that this time a Persian war will not be terminated by the withdrawal of the hostile force, but will end in the establishment of British power on the Caspian Sea. There is no doubt in our mind that the Caspian Sea is the key of Central Asia, and it is there alone that the intrigues of Russia can be successfully confronted. If there is to be another war, let there be no scapegoat intermediaries, but let us meet Russia face to face; and let her feel that after our establishment on the Caspian, our next movement, should she continue to be refractory, will be upon Moscow, to which easy access is afforded from the Caspian by the Volga. We know it will be objected that to do this, implies the previous acquisition of Affganistan, or a part of it, and here the spectre of another Afghan war arises to dissuade us from the renewal of such difficult and thankless enterprises. But we are here considering, not what enterprizes we should voluntarily undertake, but what may be forced upon us by the necessity of averting a blow aimed at our power and of providing for our own future security, and if another Afghan war were the penalty, and we should have to pay for this necessary protection, it might become proper that we should accept the alternative. We do not however discern any such necessity since it is not with Afghanistan but with Persia that our quarrel would lie, and as Persia may be most easily reached by way of the Persian Gulf, so we may continue to make the Persian Gulf the basis of our communications instead of Afghanistan. We feel fully persuaded that until we establish ourselves upon the Caspian, or until Russia sees that on the occasion of the first complication we shall establish ourselves there, there will be no abiding peace in the East: for Russia, notwithstanding her internal distractions, keeps up a body of highly educated and unprincipled officials, whose whole business it is to intrigue in all quarters of the globe. An empire so vast as Russia, it is at all times difficult to deal with, and to war with such a country is like warring with eternal space. In Europe we can only reach the extremities, but from the Caspian we can reach the heart, and whoever is mistress of that sea, will be mistress of Russia also. Let another Persian war therefore come if it will. We shall, no doubt, in such an event give Afghanistan our support as we did before. But one abiding result of such a war must be that we shall establish ourselves in force upon the Caspian. Then, *and not until then*, shall we have checkmated Russia, and have rendered her future intrigues unavailing.

But what is it that encourages the persistent designs of Russia upon India? Our own supineness, we answer, in not rendering it impregnable to attack, as it certainly would be, if the English race had been introduced in numbers upon our North West frontier. There can be little doubt that if India had always been a Crown colony this settlement of Europeans would long since have been effected. But the traditional jealousy of the East India Company did not encourage interlopers, and there are consequently *no settlers* in India but only a band of transitory place men and pensioners to play the great man, and to accumulate wealth during their brief tenure of power, and fearing the criticism of independent European spectators, who unlike the natives, were not likely to worship official power with a blind idolatory. In the Punjab we must say there has been less of this narrow and Venetian spirit than in other parts of India; for as a rule, the Punjab has been administered in all its departments by men of talent who despise those succedanea to dignity reckoned indispensable by little minds. But as a general principle it may safely be asserted that there has been a jealousy and dislike manifested towards independent settlers in India. It has not been found convenient, indeed, openly to express this feeling, but all kinds of discouragement have been thrown in their way, and they have been made to feel that they are intruders and interlopers in the land. The consequence of this nefarious policy, is, that even now, we have no secure hold of India: such as we certainly should have had, if we had some hundreds of thousands of our honest countrymen settled in the country, and which we certainly should have had, if a liberal and honest policy had been exhibited towards them. The curse of India is its officialism, which as a general rule is jealous of all independent action, and which cannot of itself give any security even for the safe custody of the country: while its progress is impossible, while such a principle is rampant. England is gradually awakening to the knowledge of this vice, and so soon as she is adequately informed she will certainly apply a remedy which will be as sweeping, as in many quarters it will be unwelcome. To what end—says our able contemporary of *The Hills*—do you seek to introduce improved breeds of sheep and pigs and cattle, if you exclude an improved breed of men? That, in fact, is the point where improvement should begin as every other improvement would follow in its train. How this may be promptly, effectually, and inexpensively done, we shall consider on an early occasion. But done it must and will be by some process or other before long. Those therefore who even disapprove of the measure, should reconcile themselves to it, as a necessity, and if they act wisely, they will seek to direct the movement which they are utterly powerless to resist.

ENGLISH PRESS.

GULLIBILITY OF A PATRIOTIC PARLIAMENT.

(From the Daily News, April 3.)

Instead of listening with a too credulous complacency to sneering comments on the patience and facility of the American people in accepting an enormous load of war-taxation in order to preserve unimpaired the institutions of their forefathers and to carry the Union safely through the crisis of its fate, the British taxpayer would, perhaps, be more usefully and profitably employed in looking a little nearer home for the text of a homily on the passion of Ministers of the Year One for reckless expenditure and the gullibility of a patriotic Parliament. On this side of the "pond" we see a nation on terms of strictest amity with its neighbours and at peace with all the world, for, as far as England is concerned, we may be permitted to assume that the Mexican expedition has not yet attained, and is not likely to attain, the dimensions even of a "little war." This evening, then, it will be the pleasing duty of a liberal and enlightened Chancellor of the Exchequer to present to the House of Commons a statement which it will be no easy task for the most ingenious malice of Tory financiers to misrepresent. All the visions of a yawning abyss of deficit which the prophetic fury of the Cassandras of the Opposition conjured up last year for Mr. Gladstone's discomfiture have vanished away before the sober daylight of facts. Instead of the two or three millions' deficit which the mildest of his critics had predicted as the inevitable consequence of the Commercial Treaty and the Repeal of the Paper Duty, and in the face of a conflict which paralyses the most important of our manufactures, and stops the largest outlow of war commerce, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is able to show, figures in hand, a buoyant and elastic national revenue, an increasing consumption of the poor man's luxuries and the rich man's necessaries, a surplus on the year in the Customs, and an Excise already recovering from a salutary but severe depletion. The Tory croakers will hardly be able to paint Mr. Gladstone as black as they painted him a year or two ago, or to denounce the certain results of the Commercial Treaty as confidently as they denounced its probable effects. Mr. Gladstone, at all events, has earned a year's repose, and he may sit on that ministerial bench of lotus-eaters with the happy consciousness of having something better than pledges abandoned, and promises forgotten; to show in a year when there is to be an "exhibition" of everything, including the wonderful unanimity of the House of Commons in doing nothing.

But it is not the prophetic croakers that Mr. Gladstone has to encounter this year with a Budget remarkable it may be for the negative merits of exciting no expectation and causing no disappointment. We cannot have a Budget of action every year. The new sort of obstructives Mr. Gladstone has to meet are his old assailants with a new face—the face of genial congratulation. A year ago these critics were deploring the rashness, and foretelling the failure, of a Minister who was lopping off two millions and a half of imposts 'for the fun of the thing,' and at the same time cheering the vigorous old statesman who had come down on a Monday night and got eleven millions voted with acclamation for the protection of our dockyards by dropping forts about promiscuously on spits and shoals between the Needles and the Warner Light! Since then, however, these disinterested censors have been more usefully engaged in exposing the extravagance of a Republican Government in the throes of a revolutionary war, and the proneness of a republican nation to pay for self-preservation. Only the other day it was that these same censors of American taxation were moralizing on our Revenue Tables for the year, and quarter, in a strain which we recommend to the sympathies of Mr. Chase. The text was an elastic and increasing revenue; the sermon was on this wise: 'The more we make the more let us spend; a great nation like a great man must live at a great rate.' Yet to do full justice to the consistency of the preachers, let us add that even as in the same breath they ridiculed the excess of war expenditure in America, and admired the continuae increase of peace expenditure in England, so in one column they condemn the duties on Fire Insurance, and in another proclaim the necessity of rebuilding the British navy without reference to the question of those fancy forts for which eleven millions of public money are being dribbled away. We would willingly ascribe these contradictions to modesty, for the great preacher who laughs at Yankee patience under taxation was the first and loudest to cheer our own veteran Minister on when he asked for eleven millions for the famous Spithead forts!

Happily we have no modesty to consult in the discussion of these costly follies, nor will our readers require any reticence or evasion in our treatment of the subject. The opinions we uttered two years ago we utter still, without modification or reservation, but endorsed by that tremendous experience in the James River which has suddenly converted every naval and military Member in the House of Commons. This is not, however, a merely naval or military, or tactical or engineering question; it is before and above all a financial question. Mr. Gladstone has more than once impressed in solemn tones upon the House of Commons the impracticability of 'eating your cake and having it.' To throw millions into the mud or into the sea in a fit of panic, or under the intoxication of the potent spirit of claptrap, may be a truly British sport; but, like most other sports, it must be paid for. "Leading" panic-mongers and Coryphæi of claptrap, talk not of "taxes upon prudence"; ye who cheered so vociferously the prodigality of the patriotic Minister who proposed and "carried" the Spithead forts; ye, who now assure the British public that the question of these Spithead forts has nothing to do with the question of iron-cased ships! There is, we would fain believe, a point at which the gullibility of the most gullible of nations pauses confounded. When the British public is informed that the advantage, or the absolute idiocy, of sinking eleven millions in isolated forts along the shoals and spits of the Solent, is an inquiry which they may pursue at leisure, without respect to the larger question (which indeed is no longer a question) whether the British fleet at present constituted is "so much magnificent firewood, or whether half-a dozen French *Monitorum* would take the slightest notice of any number of forts if there were no English *Monitor* to warn them off; why, we begin to think that it is high time for Mr. Gladstone to tell us what became of the persons in the parable who intending to build a tower did not sit down to count the cost. The person in the parable was a model of good sense compared with the British taxpayers, who not only sit down to build a tower without counting the cost of it, but without considering whether it can stand the fire of an enemy's guns on the shock of its own. Nay, rather with the certainty before his eyes that the tower he is building is a pasteboard trap.

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The Sugar-House consists of three Stories above the ground floor, and contains the following Machinery, &c.:—
2 High Pressure Engines of 8 and 12 Horse Power respectively.
3 Boilers for Do., and supplying steam to the pan and melting room.
6 Blow-ups or Melting Cisterns.
4 Iron Tanks for Lime Water.
6 Bag-filter Boxes, India Rubber Rollers for pressing Bags, &c.
1 New Filtering Trough, 12 feet long.
1 Vacuum Pan for boiling Sugar and Syrup.
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1 Large Heater, with Steam Casing, Cooks, &c., upon the newest construction.
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4 Sets of Centrifugals for Bleaching Sugar, Syrup Tanks, Hoisting Apparatus, &c. &c., in good repair and capable of working up 10 tons of raw sugar daily.
The Factory has a good supply of pure water for melting and mixing the sugar, and for supplying the Steam Boilers with Feed, &c.
Also an unlimited supply of sea water for condensation, supplied to the vacuum pump, from a large Reservoir lately constructed in the Distillery yard, by which a considerable saving of fuel is effected, and a certain supply of water secured.
The Works are well supplied with Communication Cocks and Valves to shut off the steam or water from any particular part of the Building.
The Distillery contains the following Apparatus:—
16 Vats of 2,000 gallons each, for mixing.
1 Do. of 3,000 gallons, for fulshing.
2 Still Vats, with Copper Still Pipes, &c.
1 New Iron Steam Tubular Boiler.
18 Sets Lamps, &c. &c.
All complete and in repair and capable of turning out from 250 to 300 hhds. of Spirits per month.
The last exact estimate of what could be actually turned out at the Factory as it now exists was made for the information of the Shareholders of the Old Company, and at a time when they had no object to serve except to have the truth before them. It is taken from the Minutes of a Meeting which was held on the 28th August 1861, and is as follows:—

SUGAR FACTORY.
In full monthly employment.

Jaghry 1,000 Candies at Rs. 34 per candy...	Rs.	34,000	0 0
Coals, 200 Tons at 25 per Ton	,,	5,000	0 0
Bones, Oil, Sundries, and Stores	,,	2,000	0 0
1,200 Bags, Sewing, Marking, &c. 11½ as ea. ..	,,	362	8 0
Landing in Bombay, Commission, Insurance, selling 2,250 cwt. Sugar at 7 as	,,	984	6 0
Interest on Rs. 400,000 at 9 per cent..... ..	,,	3,000	0 0
Superintendent's Wages and Office Establishment	,,	3,300	0 0
	Rs.	48,646	14 0

DISTILLERY.
In full monthly employment.

278 Hogsheads (16,700 Gallons) at Rs. 5 ...Rs.		1,390	0 0
30 Tons Coals at 25 per Ton	,,	1,500	0 0
Landing in Bombay, Commission, Insurance, selling 278 Hhd. Rum at 3-11 per Hhd	,,	1,025	2 0
Oil, Sundries, and Repairs	,,	200	0 0
Superintendent's Wages and Office Establishment.....	,,	550	0 4
	Rs.	4,665	2 0

RETURNS.

2,250 Cwt. Refined Sugar will yield at Rs. 16 per cwt.....	Rs.	36,000	0 0
16,700 Gallons of Spirits will yield at 1-5 per Gallon	,,	21,918	0 0
	Rs.	57,918	0 0

RESULT.

It would appear from the foregoing figures that to maintain the Factory in full work the cost would be Rs. 48,647 per month, or per annum.....	Rs.	583,764	
And the Distillery at Rs. 4,665 per month would be per annum ,,		55,980	
Whilst the receipts would be from the Factory a monthly return of Rs 36,000, or annually	Rs.	432,000	
From the Distillery Rs. 21,018 monthly, or annually ..... ,,		252,018	
		684,018	
Nett Profit...	Rs.	55,272	0 0

These accounts show a profit of about 14 per Cent. after allowing interest at nine per cent. on a capital of Rs. 400,000. Since August last no exact estimate has been made, but improvements have in the meantime been made by which a larger percentage of Sugar is realised and the expenses of the Establishment have been considerably curtailed. The price of refined Sugar has risen from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per cwt. and a gallon of Spirits is now sold at a profit of Rs. 1-8 instead of Rs. 1-6, so that if the place is only kept regularly working, the profits will be large and certain.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER.

ONE 14-inch Dumpy Level, with Stand, and Staff, by *Elliott Brothers*. Price Rs. 170. Apply to
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
April 9th, 1862.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portugese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
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EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.
*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazett*. Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colabaa Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS AND BALLADS.

	Rs.	As.
Let others sing the praise of wine. Drinking song, *music by Balfe*	1	14
A loving daughter's heart... By Balfe.....	1	9
Bliss I've ever past. By Balfe	1	9
I'm alone. By Benedict	1	9
Eily Mavourneen. By Benedict	1	9
It is a charming girl I love. By Benedict	1	9
I'm leaving thee my mother dear. By J. Barker.	1	9
The rival Othellos. Comic Song. By F. Musgrave.	1	14
At the eleventh hour, Sacred Song. By Lucy Lindley	1	4
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Arise, 'tis o'clock in the morning. By Claribel	1	14
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